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Standard Diaries for 1899.

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UNKNOWN CHINA A MODERN ELDORADO

A Land Abounding in Boundless Resources.

TO BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE

It Needs But the Touch of the Magic Hand of Civilization—The Dogged and Persistent Opposition of Its Millions of People to the March of Progress—Christendom Concerned.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. E. S. Fales.)

The wave of progress has at last reached the Flowery Kingdom, and that great land is in deep water. It matters but little whether the party of progress and European civilization, led by the young Emperor, Kwang Su, and his counselors, or that of conservatism and the old order, led by the wonderful Empress Dowager, Tsi An, and her loyal servant, Li Hung Chang, prevail in the exciting struggle now in action. In the former case China will enter upon a new era of development as a united country; in the latter as a series of separate and often antagonistic territories and protectorates.

Whatever the way it come the new condition will be of benefit to both the Chinese and the outside world. What is of equal if not greater interest, it will give the public much valuable knowledge. Strangely enough, the Middle Kingdom, though civilized 4,000 years, is in many respects an unknown country. It possesses mineral resources so enormous as to threaten many American and European industries in the war of competition, yet of these even the Chinese themselves know next to nothing. Most of the facts in this field were gathered by foreigners, especially by consuls, missionaries and travelers.

A second subject, which promises to be of rare interest, is the population itself. This instead of being homogeneous, as is popularly supposed, is a singular composite of races and types. In each of the eighteen provinces and States of China proper and those of Manchuria, Mongolia, Illi, Koonov, Tibet and the Shan territory are the remnants of earlier peoples, some who have been driven by arms from their ancestral homes, and others who appear to be aborigines.

A third subject is the industrial life of the people. Many trades and manufactures have been kept a secret; processes are transmitted from father to son more sacredly than heirlooms; inventions and discoveries are hoarded by their owners so that scarcely any one reaps their advantages.

At least one-half of the country is still unknown to the outside world. No two maps agree upon any district in the interior and of numerous large areas there is no chart whatever.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM. That so little should be known of the Middle Kingdom is not to be wondered at, when its vast size is remembered. Even to-day it is larger than Canada, Brazil, Australia or the United States, including Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Sixty years ago the Chinese empire was estimated to cover 5,400,000 square miles, and although Russia has robbed her of a great area on the north, France on the south, Great Britain on the southwest and Germany on the northeast, she still retains at least 4,500,000 square miles. The climate has a wider range than that of Europe and North America, northern Mongolia being comparable to Manitoba or Finland and Hainan to Venezuela or Morocco. The coast line is 4,000 miles and the three chief rivers, the Yang-tse, Hoang and Canton or Pearl, are the first in the world so far as travel and traffic are concerned, each having a floating population of more than a million souls.

The mineral resources are the first in importance if not in interest. They are so great that it is no marvel that Peking is now crowded with venturesome seekers after mining concessions. The British merchants who obtained the exclusive right to open and work the coal deposits of Shen-Si now inform the world that the beds contain 10,000,000 tons of anthracite and 100,000,000 tons of bituminous coal practically in sight, and that the mining engineers estimate that the supply is sufficient to provide the world with fuel for 20 centuries.

THE AMOY DISTRICT. In the Amoy district there is a similar formation which was discovered by General Le Gendre, the United States Consul at that port. He traced the basin over fifty square miles and figured the field to contain at least 1,000,000,000 tons. Scarcely a pound has been mined by the natives. They have a superstitious fear in the province of Fokien that delving in the earth disturbs the repose of the dead, who forthwith haunt, torment and harass the miner. On account of this foolish fancy mining is prohibited by custom and by law, which is merely custom crystallized. Yet in Amoy fuel is so scarce that the poor dig up the roots of the grass and dry them, and the well to do use imported coal at \$6, \$8 and even \$10 per ton.

The secret of the seizure of Kalo-Chou and the adjacent territory by Germany is to be found not in war maps or trade reports, but in Baron von Richtofen's great volume on China, in

HAPPINESS VS. MISERY.

Dr. Charcot's Tonic Tablets, the great Parisian remedy, is a guaranteed cure for the "Drunk Habit," also nervousness and melancholy caused by over indulgence. IT DESTROYS THE APPETITE FOR ALCOHOL and all intoxicating Beverages, and leaves man as he should be. It can be administered without the knowledge of the patient where necessary. Send for pamphlet.

WALKER, MARTIN & GRAY, Sole Agents, corner Water Street and Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Big 6 is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, etc. It is a guaranteed cure for all these diseases, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25c. per bottle. Circular sent on request.

which he gives an account of mining discoveries in that part of the empire. The province (Shantung) has inexhaustible deposits of iron and coal, cheap labor and incalculable water power. Other valuable minerals are gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, arsenic, antimony, sulphur, cement rock, steatite, asbestos and mica. With Kiao-chow opened to commerce, the new colony of Emperor William is bound to be one of the great manufacturing centers of the far East, not of the world.

The same state of facts underlies the costly race and determined diplomacy between France and Great Britain for the possession of Yunnan, the most southwestern province of the empire. At first sight the international contest appears to be unjustified by the value of the thing at stake. Yunnan is a mountainous, its soil not overfertile, its cities poor and its population sparse, heterogeneous and often degraded, but it is famous in Chinese literature for its buried wealth, and both the rival governments have surveyed the territory and reported upon its endless treasures. Anderson, Colquhoun, Margary, Browne and other eminent experts have acted in British interests, while as many have done the same for France. Prince Henry, of Orleans, was the last of the latter a year and a half ago.

TIN AND GOLD BELT.

They determined that the wonderful tin and gold belt of the Malay peninsula traverses Yunnan, and that the deposits are of extraordinary quality and quantity. They also found giant seams of the purest anthracite, indications of large petroleum fields. Besides these they discovered iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, quicksilver, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, jade, plum-bago, platinum and nickel. The mountain streams furnish measureless water power, the climate is healthful and the people, though ignorant, are tractable and industrious. Under modern civilized control, the district is a veritable gold bonanza. At the present moment John Bull's Burma railway is 250 miles nearer the Yunnan mining country than the rival road of France in Tonquin. The former at the present rate of building will reach Yunnan-foo, the capital, in 1899; while the latter will not arrive until 1905 or thereafter.

The moment China is thrown open to the world, there will be a noble field for mining enterprise. Where the precious metals can be extracted from quartz rock profitably without the use of machinery, high explosives and improved reduction processes, it is evident that with the latter there will be a profit of from 25 to 100 per cent. on the capital invested.

Beyond this result is one of far greater importance to the statesman. Under these new conditions, China, instead of importing coal, oil, iron, steel, copper, brass and machinery, will be able to export, and on account of the extreme cheapness of its labor, will be able to compete seriously with the most enlightened nations in the markets of the world.

WHEN THE DOOR IS OPENED.

When the door of China is opened wide, it will be easy to answer the question whether or not there are human beings with short tails in the Provinces of Quang-si and Yunnan. Several alleged specimens have been shown in Canton. They had a small round projection in the small of the back at the foot of the spinal column. Of the been and examined by Europeans one was declared to have no rudimentary tail, but a small tumor; a second had a protuberance which resulted from an accident or was made with a view to impose on the public while a third had an elevation which seemed genuine. These people are referred to by the Cantonese as monkey men, called Miaotse and tailed Yu. The Cantonese say that these creatures come from a community in the mountains between Quang-si and Yunnan, and that some of them have stump tails three and four inches long.

Another odd human type is found in the polyandrous villages of Yunnan and Szechuen. The men are brown, about half way between Malays and Papuans. They till small farms, but depend for subsistence chiefly upon their flocks and herds. Unlike the Buddhists, both Mongolian and Indian, they are great meat eaters. There are bears, wolves and tigers in their country and the natives keep huge bloodhounds to fight the carnivora. Their polyandry seems based on their mode of living. One of the husbands stays home with the wife and attends to the farm. The other husbands go off in the spring to distant high valleys and return in the fall. It is believed that these people are related to the hill tribes of India, which have a similar custom.

THE LO-LOS.

The most interesting of these aboriginal peoples are the Lo-los of Szechuen. They are tall, strong, brave and often handsome, and are feared by the Chinese very much as our Redskins are by their white neighbors. They claim that they once owned the western half of the great plain of the Yang-tse and were driven westward and southward by Chinese armies from the north, four or five thousand years ago. They were repeatedly defeated, but never subjugated, and even to-day hold and exercise exclusive control over many mountainous districts. They preserve their ancient language, which is Dravidian and not Mongolian in structure, and strange as all they have their own system of writing. Their buildings are of stone and timber and are like those of the Afghans rather than those of their Chinese neighbors.

BEWILDERING VARIETY.

In the lower part of Yunnan and the Shan States there is a bewildering variety of races and dialects. The district is like an island in a flood, covered with creatures from every district. Their coming together represents the pressure of Chinese forces on the north and east, Indian on the west and Burmese and Siamese on the south. Nearly every tribe has legends concerning its former home and the wars which forced it to migrate.

Among them are the Losollos, Lu, Li-sus, Mu-sus, Man-tzus, Miao-tzus, Li-mus, Kakyens, Shans, Laos, Prince Henry of Orleans found 28 different languages, and Colburn Baber over 30. The latest accessible lists give 70 districts and seemingly non-related tribes, ranging in numbers from a few hundreds up to several thousands.

MANY QUEER SIGHTS.

Many queer sights greet the eyes of the European visitor to the interior of China. A familiar figure is the criminal who wears the cangue. The cangue is a wooden collar worn by criminals convicted of petty offenses that in the United States would call for a punishment of from 30 to 60 days in the county jail. When the unfortunate Chinaman has the cangue around his neck, he is unable to feed himself or to procure a drink of water without assist-

ance, and he cannot even lie down to take a nap. Not for a moment during his term of punishment can he remove the cangue, and it is said that prisoners who carry the wooden collar around for a month or two are usually chary about committing a second offense.

MEMORIAL ARCHES.

Conspicuous throughout China are hundreds of memorial arches erected to widows who committed suicide because of grief over the deaths of their husbands. Such acts of fidelity to the departed win the hearty applause of the multitude in China, and many of the memorial arches erected to the heroines are of a very elaborate and impressive character. The Chinese cemeteries, with their rows of quaint and oftentimes ugly memorial statues, are also of great interest to the European tourist.

The idea of the Indian reservation is not original with Uncle Sam. In the twelfth century the Chinese authorities had trouble with a large tribe in Quang-si, in Southern China, known as the Lu. The matter was discussed by the government and one fine day a strong army marched into the Lu country and without delay deported the entire population into an uninhabited and almost inaccessible mountain district in Northern Quang-Tong and Southern Hunan. They were forbidden to enter their district and all Chinese to enter it under pain of death. The law has been slightly relaxed during the last eight centuries, and a few Lu are permitted to go outside and a few Chinese to go inside for commercial purposes. Foreigners, however, are not allowed to enter the district even to-day.

THE LUNAR CALENDAR OF OFFICIALS.

The Lu number about 50,000 and are short, muscular, light-hearted and industrious. They are orderly and amicable, but when irritated beyond endurance they are bloodthirsty and cruel. On one occasion they nailed a dishonest and grasping taxgatherer to the door of his home, and after leaving him in agony 24 hours, cut him into quarters. On another occasion they buried some unpopular officials in quicklime up to the neck. It ought to be added, however, that punishments like these are not uncommon even among the Chinese. Both Wallace and von Richthofen believe that southeastern Asia was either the birthplace or the cradle of the human race, and that the multiplicity of types, yellow, brown and black, represents early stages of development as well as interminable wars and convulsions of nature.

CHRISTENDOM CONCERNED.

Much of the Chinese industrial world concerns Christendom. The origin and preparation of the Fuchau lacquer, which has no rival; of the Ningpo varnish, which is preferred by steamship men to the costliest European product; of the Tong-an-chenam, a cement which replaces pitch and oakum in the calking of vessels; of the Honan peppermint oil, so rich in flavor and medicinal action; of the Canton Imperial snuff, of the peach-bloom, dragon's blood and Imperial blue glazes in pottery; of the Chao-Chiao-fu porcelain; of the jade carvings of Quang-si; of the clay figurines of Tien-tsin and a score of other famous creations and guild mysteries or family secrets, which if made public would be utilized in the large benefit and profit.

China can teach invaluable lessons in filigree making, in glass and ivory carving, in high class embroidery, in feather work, the furrier's art, in mat and rug weaving and in bronze smithery. In the past the land of Confucius taught us about tea, porcelain, china, silk, velvet, gunpowder, the mariner's compass, printing and paper making. Perhaps in the near future it may again serve Christendom as a teacher in many of the arts and industries of peace.

At some time the fate of nations will not depend upon battle and destruction, but upon industry and thrift. When that day arrives, the Middle Kingdom, with its tireless 400,000,000 workers, will again take her rank among the great powers of the world.

WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

Be sure you are right, then go to New York Dental Rooms to have teeth extracted. No pain. Newest Discovery. N. Y. Dental Rooms ONLY, 324 Main Street, corner Talbot. Ennes.

THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOLMASTER.

It Was Much Easier for Him to Learn Than to Teach.

[Washington Star.]

Riding down the right bank of the Cumberland river one afternoon of a bright November day I noticed a log skidhouse about a hundred yards from the road. It appeared to be "recess" time, for a lot of children were playing around the open, and on a fence at one side of the building sat what I fancied was the schoolmaster. Having had a brief experience teaching the young idea how to shoot, I thought it would be rather pleasant to talk for a passing moment with this teacher, and so I turned my horse in his direction and rode up to him. I saw as I approached that while he was of the very mountains, he was of the better class, and when I greeted him he met me pleasantly and asked me to alight. However, I sat on my horse, as he sat on the fence, and chatted with him upon the outlook of education and the public school system in the mountains, and his veridancy, candor and uneducated simplicity were delightfully refreshing. "I presume you have not had experience elsewhere as a teacher, have you?" I inquired, with an idea of getting some personal data.

"Oh, no," he replied. "This is my start, and I ain't been long at this." "Do you like it?" Much depends, you know, on a teacher's ultimate success whether he works for love or money." "The money is necessary, I reckon, but I'd most as soon teach school as eat."

"Which would you rather teach, boys or girls?" "Boys for some things, and girls for t'others."

"Which do you find easier to teach?" His face became a study, which, when a pretty mountain girl of sixteen came out of the schoolhouse and asked him a question in arithmetic, became a study in blush color.

"Not girls, mister," he said, slipping down off the fence and drawing so near to me that he rested his hand on my horse's withers, and there was a strange intensity in his tone. "I've been tryin' ever since that one looked into my face the first day and told me that her name was Lizzie Ray to teach her that she ought to think as much of me as I do of her; but I ain't been able to git her past her A, B, C's, and I reckon I ain't a ever goin' to. It was easy enough for me to learn, and why can't she?"

The question was too hard for me, and as I looked into the tense and strained face of the young schoolmaster I thought if he could only learn how not to learn some things so easily, how much more easily he would pass his days until the evening of life brought its quiet to him.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Phila. It is absolutely free.

BERKLEY.

Miss Ada Wood, who has been spending several days with friends in town, left yesterday for her home, in Centerville.

Messrs. N. S. Wood and S. B. Upton were out Northwest yesterday on a hunting trip.

Miss Carrie Ambrose, of Washington, D. C. is the guest of her brother, Mr. W. H. Ambrose, at the residence of Mrs. George Hare, on Berkley avenue.

Mr. C. J. Colonna received a 2½-inch steel chain yesterday, costing \$2,500, to be used on his new railway plant.

The Norfolk County Union of Y. P. S. C. E. held their regular monthly meeting last night at Main Street Christian Church. The meeting was presided over by J. F. McGinnis and W. H. Ambrose acted as secretary.

Reports were read from the various societies represented in the union, as follows: Colley Memorial Presbyterian Church, Atlantic City; the Memorial Christian Temple, Brambleton; Court Street Presbyterian, Portsmouth; and Main Street Christian Church.

Rev. C. Q. Wright, chaplain of the receiving ship Franklin, addressed the meeting at some length on the subject, "A Model Young People's Christian Endeavor Society."

The various societies were well represented.

Mrs. Lizzie Garrett died yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wescott, corner Washington and Lee streets. The obsequies will be conducted from the residence this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Magnolia Cemetery.

Mr. George Lacey, who has been indisposed at his residence, on Liberty street, for several days from a carbuncle, is somewhat improved.

Tom Johnson, commonly known as "Monk," was found dead on Montant avenue, between Lee and Chestnut streets, last night between 10 and 11 o'clock. When found he was lying face down in the ditch. He has been given to having convulsions for several years and it is supposed that he had one of these and fell in the mud and strangled to death. Tom was well and favorably known by the business men of the town for his willingness to do what came in his way and will be missed greatly. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, reside in Montant. His body was taken to their residence.

T. Clagett Skinner delivered an address at Centerville, Va., a few evenings ago on "Kickers."

Miss Virgie Malbon, of Princess Anne, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Dessie Douglass, on Clifton street.

BERKLEY LODGE OFFICERS.

Good Will Council No. 5, Daughters of America, has elected the following officers: Past Councillor, Miss Maggie Land; Assistant Past Councillor, Edwin T. Humphries; Councillor, Miss Mattie Fleming; Assistant Councillor, Mrs. Caleb West; Vice Councillor, Mr. Joseph Heffley; Assistant Vice Councillor, Mrs. T. C. Humphries; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Fleming; Recording Secretary, Miss Daisy W. Hickman; Assistant Recording Secretary, James Jones; Financial Secretary, G. A. Simmons; Conductor, Jacob Lowe; Warden, Alexander Heffley. Trustee for eighteen months, Mrs. Heffley. These officers were installed Wednesday night.

BERKLEY ADVTS.

JOHN S. ETHERIDGE.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES. BERKLEY, VA. Norfolk and Portsmouth trade solicited. New Phone No. 1,203.

J. L. GRIMES, RENTAL AGENT. can be seen at City Drug Store on Saturday night of each week. del-1m

ASK FOR J. F. DAVIS' BERKLEY CIGARS on the market, corner Chestnut and Pine streets. del-1m

NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY

172 Church St., near Main.

We guarantee all Trunks, bought of us for One Year, and repair them free of charge! We also print the name and address on your Trunk—Gratis.



TRUNKS.

Square-top Canvas Trunk, heavy brass corners and clamps, 2-sole leather straps, iron bottom, steel strap hinges, Before Stock-Taking Price \$3.75.

TRUNKS.

Square-top Canvas Trunk, steel clamps and corners, steel strap hinges, iron bottom, division for box; Before Stock-Taking Price \$2.00.

DRESS SUIT CASES.

Men can't do without them—many women have discovered how useful they are. We are offering a genuine Leather Suit Case for \$2.75.

THE NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE LEATHER

GOODS STORE IN THE CITY.



The Only Pebble On the Beach.

we don't claim our coal to be; there may be others, but you will never find any coal that will give you more genuine satisfaction for cooking or heating than our high grade well-screamed coal. You can't beat it, and you won't want to try when you have once tested it. It is the best coal on the market to-day.

JOSEPH R. PARKER,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND DEALER IN COAL, FEED AND ICE, Crawford, Columbia and Water streets.

Why Don't You Stop That Coughing?

YOU CAN STOP AND CURE YOUR COUGH BY TAKING

"CARR'S COUGH BALSAM,"

an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Read what Mr. L. L. Lester says about "Carr's Cough Balsam," he says that after suffering for several months from a very severe Cough, using almost every patent nostrum on the market and every conceivable household concoction without relief, I tried "Carr's Cough Balsam," and was speedily cured. Price 25c. bottle. Prepared by

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W. & J. PARKER'S SEUREKA FLOUR

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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FREE LUNCH DAILY FROM ELEVEN TO ONE O'CLOCK.

Everything known to the profession put up in the finest style possible. Draught and Bottled Beer a specialty. An excellent line of Cigars. Call in and be convinced.

NEW YEAR PRICES.

Corned Hams, 5c. pound; Country Eggs, 21c. dozen; 10c. Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese, 5c. can; Sauer Kraut, 5c. quart. With each bottle of Borjes' Polish for ladies' shoes we will give a box of blacking free. Don't forget Blue Label Coffee, the best in the city. Remember these prices are for Saturday from 6 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Five clerks in attendance. Respectfully,

R. E. KING,

11. B. W. Corner Court and Glasgow, Sta.

FOR RENT.

Three-story Warehouse, No. 610 Crawford street; excellent location for a grocery, notion, hardware or commission house; rent, \$5 per month.

JNO. L. WATSON.

309 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

LOOK, LOOK FOR THE NEW WOOD YARD, CORNER LONDON AND CHESTNUT STREETS.